REMARKS

Claims 29-39 are readable on Figs. 1-5, 9-12.
Claims 40-43 are readable on Figs. 1-5, 7, 8, and 14.
Claims 44-48 are readable on Figs. 1-6 and 13.

1. Anderson (US 3391420A)

The principle of cam is well known with many applications. A machine with this cam can drive a linear (or reciprocal) motion of one element by a rotational motion of one other element (and/or vice versa). Anderson (US 3391420A) and Applicant both employ this cam principle but for different applications with different product structures and functions. In Anderson, the hinge leaf (15 in Fig. 2; 74 in Fig. 10) is shaped to fit a door and with mounting holes for permanently attaching itself to this door and moving along with this door. The function of this hinge leaf is to self-close this door. In Applicant, the picture frame has a picture frame body (36 in Fig. 1) for displaying an art sheet, a stationary holder base mounted on this picture frame body, and a rotatable holder plate (44), which is not permanently attached to any external object. The lower portion of this holder plate is curved up to facilitate lifting the holder plate for removing the art sheet from the picture frame. The function of this holder plate is to detachably hold a stack of art sheets of various thicknesses. The above discussion is also applicable to Merillat (US 4439888A).

2. Champley (FR 2706002)

In Champley (FR 2706002A), there is no spring for driving the rotative motion of one element in an activated zone.

3. Champley (EP 0346117A)

In Champley (EP 0346117A), there is a spring for holding (by itself) an object. But this spring is not a cam or part of a cam. There is no spring for driving the rotative motion of one element and exert a torque to this element for holding an object.

Respectively Submitted,

Date_____

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